

NO VALKYRIE IN SIGHT YET

STILL SOMEWHERE AT SEA

HER DESIGNER ALLOWS TWO DAYS MORE FOR HER TO REACH PORT.

SHE WAS ORDERED TO CALL AT THE AZORES—SOME DOUBT AS TO WHETHER IT WAS LORD DUNRAVEN'S CAPTAIN WHICH WAS PASSED BY THE SPAIN—A PRIVATE TEST AGAINST THE METEOR.

Another twenty-four hours have passed and still nothing has been seen or heard of the Valkyrie. It is now four days and a half since the Spain parted company with what her captain supposed to be the British yacht, then 400 miles east of Fire Island. True, ever since then the winds have been dead against her, requiring many weary tacks to be made. But even if she only makes four miles an hour on her course, she should have reached port before now. During the daylight hours yesterday fifteen steamers entered the lower bay from various ports. Seven came from Europe, running close along the southern shores of Long Island, six came from West Indian ports, and two along the coast. Their routes shown on the chart like the outspread sticks of a fan. Yet none of them saw the Valkyrie.

Of course, there is a great deal of the ocean and only a little of the yacht, but still she should now be getting into waters where she could hardly miss being seen.

WAS THE VALKYRIE SEEN BY THE SPAIN?

In view of all these facts, a doubt is beginning to be felt as to whether the vessel seen by Captain Griffiths, of the Spain, was really the Valkyrie. But if it was not the Valkyrie, no one can imagine what vessel it could have been. Sleep-deprived yachts are not common at sea.

No time will be lost when she arrives, however, as she will be docked at Erie Basin, and a crew of English sailors and sailmakers, who have recently come over for the purpose, will put her into the best possible condition. George W. Watson, her designer, will superintend the work.

MR. WATSON GIVES HER TWO DAYS MORE.

Mr. Watson is anxiously looking for the Valkyrie, but is not alarmed in the least over her non-arrival. He gives her thirty days to cross. At 5:30 o'clock this morning she has been out just twenty-eight days. The jury is under which she is crossing consists of her racing mast, a small mainsail, a short gaff and boom. The latter is sixty feet long. The topmast is only about ten feet above the mainmast, just far enough to permit the spreading of a jockey-top sail. She has also a short bowsprit.

BEATS THE METEOR IN A PRIVATE TEST.

A passenger on the Furness says that the Meteor and Valkyrie had a private test before the latter left England, and that Lord Dunraven's boat outlasted the old Thistle forty-two minutes in a forty-knot cruise. The Volunteer beat the Thistle 19 minutes 23.34 seconds in the first and 11 minutes 45.34 seconds in the second race for the America's Cup in 1887.

When the Valkyrie left England she had orders to call at the Azores. It is not known whether she did so or not.

NO SURPRISE AT THE CHANGE OF DATE.

THE FIRST RACE TO BE STARTED ON OCTOBER 5.

THE DAY ORIGINALLY SET—TIME AND PLACE OF STARTING.

The postponement of the date for the sailing of the first of the America's Cup races between the Vigilant and Valkyrie from Thursday, September 28, to Thursday, October 5, did not cause surprise to yachtsmen, nor, indeed, to anyone especially interested in the coming contest. When Monday morning came and the Valkyrie was not heard from it was evident that even though she should arrive on a possible day there would not be sufficient time to put in of her being docked, refitted and ready to start in season to stand by the side of her competitor on the morning of September 28.

Popular interest in the approaching struggle doubtless caused many to look for the Valkyrie much earlier than she could reasonably be expected to arrive. But whether or not in anticipation of a possible slow voyage by her yacht, Lord Dunraven, on August 9, a week before his departure from London for New-York, requested H. Maitland Kersey, his representative here, to apply to the committee for a postponement of the date of the first race for one week. On being advised by Mr. Kersey of Lord Dunraven's wishes in this respect, the committee took prompt action and the following letter was sent in reply:

20 Cortlandt-st., New-York, September 10, 1893.
Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of this date addressed to J. D. Smith, chairman of the America's Cup Committee, and to the representative of Lord Dunraven, the date for the first of the America's Cup races be postponed from Thursday, September 28, to Thursday, October 5, I beg to inform you that the committee accede to your request. The date for the first race now stands Thursday, October 5, the day originally agreed upon. Very truly yours,
J. F. TAMS, Secretary, pro tem.
To H. Maitland Kersey, Esq., 29 Broadway, N. Y.

There was not the slightest hesitation on the part of the committee in granting the extension. With the yacht still unsighted eight days before the date fixed for the first race, Kersey said yesterday that the committee would really made out of deference to those who wished to see the race, as the days are rapidly shortening, and a somewhat later view of the contest could be had on the September 28. At 1 o'clock yesterday Mr. Kersey was with further details of the little craft, but he still betrays no uneasiness regarding the result. Even today the fact that the yacht did not appear to disturb him.

J. P. Smith, chairman of the American Cup Committee, expressed the opinion that the Valkyrie should be heard from soon, but he was not surprised that it had not been heard from. Mr. Smith also said that he had received many letters and verbal inquiries as to the date of the first race, and also respecting the time and place of the start. Mr. Smith authorized an additional statement as to the place and time of starting, as follows:

The place of starting will be either of Scotland Lightship or Sandy Hook Lightship. The time of starting will be at 12 o'clock in the morning from one of these marks. The races are best three in five, and will be sailed as now arranged, with one day intervening between each race, unless in case of a breakdown on either yacht, when reasonable time will be given to repair the damage.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, of which S. Nicholson Kane is chairman, will have charge of the cup races. JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.
New-York, Sept. 20, 1893.

A BLACK HILLS TOWN DESTROYED.

LEAD CITY BURNS DOWN AND FOREST FIRS THREATEN DEADWOOD.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 20.—At 5:30 the forest fire which has been burning in this vicinity for ten days reached Lead City. The fire was a hot one, and it was feared that it would go. This made a hot fire, and the flames, aided by the prevailing strong wind, are now making havoc among the frame buildings of the town. Help has been requested from all neighboring towns, and 1,500 men are now battling with the fire. The city of 5,000 inhabitants seems to be doomed.

Everything is all right here as yet, but the outlook is not very bright. At 6 o'clock the fire on here, east had reached the foothills, five miles from here, and was threatening much ranch property. The property of Henry Stearns, of Camden, was burned to the ground, and also that of Charles T. Feaver. The Stearns family drove two miles through the flames. The condition of old Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Henry Stearns, two boys, a baby and Frank Stearns is critical. The smoke is suffocating and people are getting ready to move.

The Centennial Hotel, barns, and outbuildings, valued at \$20,000; Chas. House, outbuildings and furnishings, valued at \$5,000; Prunder's ranch and buildings, valued at \$5,000; and Thompson's, valued at \$2,000, are a total loss. All are situated three miles from Deadwood.

A PANIC IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE REBEL ADMIRAL THREATENS ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

PEOPLE OF THE CITY PREPARING TO FLEE

SEVERE FIGHTING GOING ON NEAR SANTOS

THE INSURGENT ULTIMATUM TO BE ENFORCED RELENTLESSLY, AND NO DOUBT ENTERTAINED THAT IT WILL BE CARRIED OUT A FORMIDABLE ACQUISITION TO THE REVOLUTIONARY FLEET EXPECTED—NON-POLITICAL MESSAGES RECEIVED BY THE CABLE COMPANY.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch received today by a mercantile firm in this city states that Admiral Mello, commanding the rebel Brazilian fleet, has sent an ultimatum to the authorities in Rio de Janeiro declaring that unless the city surrenders at once he will renew the bombardment relentlessly and with all the strength at his command.

The dispatch adds that the receipt of the ultimatum has caused a panic in the city. Nobody doubts that Admiral Mello will carry out his threat if the city is not delivered into his hands. Merchants and others are hastily gathering together their valuables and making preparations for flight into the interior of the country.

The insurgent warships at Santos landed a strong force of marines today. Severe fighting in the neighborhood of the city continues.

The cable company owning the line to Brazil is today accepting messages for transmission to that country. It is required, however, that the dispatches shall be written in plain language and shall in no way touch upon politics.

Gibraltar, Sept. 20.—The Brazilian battleship Riachuelo sailed from this place on Monday, presumably for Rio de Janeiro, to join the rebel fleet under Admiral Mello, as the officers and crew are said to have declared in favor of the revolutionists. Should the report prove correct the Riachuelo will prove a valuable acquisition to Admiral Mello's forces. She is of 5,700 tons and 7,300 horse-power, and is protected by a belt of steel-plated armor, having a maximum thickness of eleven inches. Besides her main armament of four twenty-ton breech-loading guns in two turrets, protected by ten inches of armor.

NO NEWS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM BRAZIL THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED.

Washington, Sept. 20.—No news concerning the state of affairs in Brazil has come to the State Department for several days. Official dispatches from the United States Minister are supposed to be held by the Brazilian authorities. The United States Minister, the Brazilian Minister to the United States, has returned to Washington from his summer home in the Adirondacks, on account of the critical condition at Rio de Janeiro. He said today that his return had no significance other than a desire to be at his post to receive any information his Government might send him. Senator Mendonca declined to say whether he had received any news from Brazil.

Nothing further has been heard at the Navy Department from the Charleston, which is now at Montevideo, repairing her steering gear and taking on coal. She is said to sail for Rio de Janeiro when these matters have been attended to.

Senator Hendon tonight said that the Newark, which sailed from Norfolk, Va., today, was bound for Rio de Janeiro, where she would consume about ten or twelve hours, after which she would proceed immediately to Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS GOING ON AS USUAL.

BRAZILIAN MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING MEN RELIEVED BY THE RESUMPTION OF CABLE SERVICE—COFFEE PRICES SLIGHTLY IN PRICE.

The restoration of cable communication with Brazil yesterday gave great relief to coffee merchants and agents of steamships plying to Brazilian ports. It had been two weeks since anything definite had been heard, and no one knew in what condition business at Brazil might be. The price of coffee here had risen about 2 cents a pound, although the United States drew freely from the market. A number of steamers at Rio Janeiro and Santos were known to have been loaded and nearly ready to sail when the trouble began, but there was no way of learning whether they had been detained or not. Yesterday's news showed that all fears of anything of the kind were unfounded, and the coffee market eased off somewhat.

At the office of W. H. Crossman & Co., No. 77 Broad-st., it was said that, according to their advice, business in Brazil was proceeding as though no revolution had occurred. Steamers were taking in cargoes at both Rio Janeiro and Santos, and were sailing on their regular dates. There had been no change or break in the banking business, and all other business matters were in a favorable condition.

The British steamship "Whitby" came into port from Rio Janeiro yesterday. She left there on September 18, before the outbreak of hostilities, and brought no new information.

CIVIL WAR IN THE ARGENTINE.

NATIONAL TROOPS SIDE WITH THE INSURGENTS AND IMPRISON A GOVERNOR.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 20.—Alarming reports are being received regarding the political situation. The cabinet held a protracted sitting today, at which the existing state of affairs was earnestly discussed, but it is not known whether any new measures were decided upon. The state of siege is being vigorously enforced. The National Congress, Tucuman, have fraternized with the revolutionists, and have imprisoned the Governor of the province.

NEW-JERSEY'S RACETRACK SCANDAL.

SENATOR ROGERS SAYS THAT W. J. THOMPSON TRIED TO BRIBE HIM.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 20.—There have been rumors in Camden and Trenton for some time that Senator Maurice Rogers, of Camden, had been "financially assisted" by William J. Thompson, "financially assisted" by William J. Thompson, owner of the Gloucester racetrack, three years ago. Senator Rogers has written a letter to Chairman Henry Hollinshead, in which he denies receiving assistance of any kind from Mr. Thompson. He says that Thompson approached him during his first year's service as Senator and offered to pay \$50,000 if he (Rogers) would procure the votes of three Republican Senators in favor of racetrack bills, which were then pending. Thompson told him, he says, that the vote of the Senator from Camden need not be cast for the bills. Mr. Rogers says that he refused to do so.

NEARLY DROWNED IN CENTRAL PARK LAKE.

While playing with some other boys near the Terrace at the large lake in Central Park yesterday afternoon, Thomas Daly, twelve years old, of No. 217 East Seventy-third-st., fell into the water, which is about twenty feet deep at that point. He was unable to swim. He floundered about while his comrades stood by and shouted for help. The lad had almost ceased struggling and was going down for the last time when a young man named James Reed, of No. 28 West Thirty-fifth-st., came running up. He threw off his shoes and coat and jumped in after the drowning boy. Reed is a strong swimmer, and he found little difficulty in reaching the lad and holding on to him until the arrival of further assistance.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GEARY LAW.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted in the Circuit Court this morning in the cases of fifteen Los Angeles Chinamen, and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Alameda County jail is overcrowded with Chinese awaiting trial, and the same course will probably be taken in their behalf.

A PHYSICIAN'S GRAVE ERROR.

DOCTORS HAVE SMALLPOX AS THE RESULT OF A WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

A LABORER WITH THE DISEASE TAKEN TO THE VANDERBILT CLINIC—THE SPECIALIST PRO-NOUNCES THE COMPLAINT CHICKEN-POX—YOUNG ASSISTANTS THEN ALLOWED TO TAKE WITH THE SICK MAN—TWO TAKEN WITH THE DREAD MALADY—OTHER CASES FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

There was additional evidence of the spread of smallpox in the city yesterday, when eleven persons who were suffering from the disease were sent to the hospital on North Brother Island. Two of the patients were physicians, who had caught the disease in the Vanderbilt Clinic in West Fifty-ninth-st. On September 4 James McGowan, a laborer, who lived in the tenement-house No. 429 West Fifty-second-st., was attacked with smallpox and went to the dispensary attached to the Vanderbilt Clinic for treatment. He did not know what was the matter with him. At the dispensary he came under the notice of a lecturer in the institution, who is said to be considered an authority on skin diseases. The professor said that McGowan had chicken-pox, and he took him into the clinic in the presence of a number of young physicians to use him as an object lesson.

THE PROFESSOR'S MISTAKE.

Several of the physicians stood near McGowan while the professor was explaining how to recognize a case of chicken-pox, and a few of them touched the sick man. Among them were Dr. Thomas L. Richards, aged twenty-nine, of No. 329 West Eleventh-st., and Dr. Charles Norris, twenty-five years old, of the Roosevelt Hospital staff. From the clinic McGowan was sent back to his home, where he was found later by an inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and was sent to the hospital on North Brother Island. A number of persons in the tenement-house, who had come in contact with McGowan, were attacked with smallpox, and there was no doubt regarding the nature of his disease.

MCGOWAN RETURNED TO HIS HOME.

The fact that McGowan had been exhibited in the Vanderbilt Clinic as a sufferer from chicken-pox, was not brought to the attention of the inspectors of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, however, until yesterday, when Drs. Richards and Norris were found ill with smallpox, and were removed to the island hospital. Even then Chief Inspector Duty was not able to learn the nature of the professor who had made such a glaring mistake in the diagnosis of McGowan's ailment. He sent an inspector to make an investigation and to hunt up other physicians who were at the clinic when McGowan was there. A report by the inspector probably will be submitted today, and it may be interesting reading for the professor who lectures on skin diseases in the clinic.

The other smallpox patients who were sent to the island hospital yesterday were Margaret O'Neil, aged twenty-four, of No. 2,152 Second-ave.; Michael Hederson, aged twenty-three, of No. 88 Roosevelt-st.; Samuel Johnson, aged fifty, and colored, No. 88 Roosevelt-st.; Mary and Sarah Heane, mother and child, of No. 33 Cherry-st.; Joseph Golden, seven years old, of No. 65 Cherry-st.; Mary Ryan, a child, of No. 429 West Fifty-second-st.; Mary Ryan, aged fifty-four, of No. 45 Oliver-st.; and John Brown, aged twenty-eight, who was sent from the Chambers Street Hospital.

HOW THE DISEASE SPREAD.

Dr. Duty and eight inspectors of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, with five sanitary policemen, went to tenement-houses in Roosevelt, Madison, Cherry, Oak and Oliver-sts. last night to search for concealed cases of smallpox and to vaccinate inmates of houses where there was reason to suspect the presence of the disease. In July five persons were ill with the disease several days in the house No. 25 Pell-st. and were not attended by any physician. Nearly 100 persons were exposed to contagion at the house before the nature of the malady was made known and the patients were removed. Among the persons who caught the disease there was the famous singing boy, who died from the disease, and died at No. 17 Orchard-st. after exposing a number of families to smallpox. A smallpox patient from Brooklyn carried the disease to the tenement-house No. 183 Madison-st., which sheltered about sixty persons. Three persons were ill in that house late in August and two physicians thought the disease was measles until it had reached the highly contagious stage of smallpox. The contagion had fastened upon the inmates of the house in Cherry-st. Men living in the infected houses have been at work at different places in the city and the contagion may have been spread widely. Though the sanitary officials' catch report yet how far.

Dr. Duty returned to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases soon after midnight last night. He said that he and his assistants had vaccinated over 100 persons in the tenement-houses in Cherry, Roosevelt and Oak-sts. At No. 65 Cherry-st., where there had been cases of smallpox, the physicians found thirty or forty Brooklyn people making a party in the house. The police promptly arrested the doctors, and inspectors vaccinated every man and woman in the party. At No. 35 Cherry-st., a woman named Mrs. Mary Richardson, fifty years old, was found with the disease and was sent to the island hospital. Some time ago there were cases in the house and she refused to be vaccinated. Her two children were vaccinated last night. The inspectors will make another tour to-night.

ANOTHER OFFER TO BE MADE.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY CONSIDERING A NEW PROPOSITION.

THIS WILL BE MADE BEFORE THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION WITH A COVERED THREAT OF MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT ALBANY.

In Wall Street there are many rumors about some sensational developments in the rapid-transit situation. It is generally conceded, as announced in The Tribune on Sunday, that the Manhattan Railway Company's Extension Committee, which has been in session since the summer, has been re-opened its negotiations with the Rapid Transit Commission.

The Manhattan directors and their friends believe that they have the Rapid Transit Commission "in a hole." The remarkable lack of enthusiasm on the part of capitalists concerning the plans of the Commission for independent lines of elevated roads has led the Manhattan directors to proceed actively in preparing new propositions, which, it is believed, will soon be submitted to the Commission.

It is impossible at present to learn in detail what these propositions will be. It is, however, said on the best authority that the proposition soon to be made by the corporation will exceed in bold selfishness that made several months ago. It is hinted that with this new proposition there comes a discreet suggestion, hidden in a mass of diplomatic words, that unless the Commission changes at once its attitude toward the Manhattan Company, steps will be taken early in the next session of the State Legislature to end the life of the Rapid Transit Commission. It is understood that other threats are to be indulged in by the Manhattan Company.

Plans are laid for several "mass meetings" of citizens, styled as "disfranchisement" through the medium of the Manhattan Company. These, it is supposed, will give the Commissioners an idea that the public is with the Manhattan in its demands.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE BY A TROLLEY.

A trolley car in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on the way uptown last evening, struck a carriage at the intersection of the street with the Broadway, and threw Mrs. Sarah Phillips, of No. 322 Red-ave., to the ground. Fortunately she escaped without serious injury.

SHOT DOWN BY MILITIA.

LAW UPHOLD AT AWFUL COST.

NINE MEN KILLED AND NEARLY A DOZEN WOUNDED.

A VIRGINIA MOB ATTACKS A JAIL.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 20.—Robert Smith, a negro, today assaulted and nearly killed Mrs. Henry Bishop, wife of a well-to-do farmer of Botetourt County. Mrs. Bishop was at the market with a load of produce and Smith bought a box of grapes. He asked her to go with him to get the money, and taking her to a house near by, locked the door and bound her. Then drawing a razor he demanded her money. She gave it up, and while doing so he jerked the razor from her hand. The negro choked her, threw her down and pounded her head with a brick, leaving her for dead. Mrs. Bishop shortly afterward regained consciousness, and returning to the market told of the outrage. Detective Baldwin arrested the negro. The excited crowd gathered to take Smith away from the officer and lynch him, but Baldwin, with the officer on a horse, dashed at full speed in the face of the crowd, and soon had him behind the bars. An immense crowd remained at the jail for a long time, but were finally persuaded by the Mayor to disperse.

FIRE ON THE MOB.

A crowd gathered around the jail and kept increasing as night approached. At 5 o'clock the Roanoke Light Infantry marched to the jail by order of Mayor Trout. Guards were posted and the streets in the immediate vicinity cleared. About dark the crowd increased by a hundred men from the vicinity of the woman's home, headed by Mrs. Bishop's son, a fireman on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. At 8 o'clock portions of the mob battered at a side door of the jail, where the militia and Mayor Trout had retired. The shooting was begun by the mob, and the Mayor was shot in the foot. The militia were then ordered to return the fire, and a volley from about twenty-five rifles was poured into the mob. About nine men were killed by this fire and as many more wounded, some of them fatally.

THE NAMES OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

JONES, W., engineer on the Norfolk and Western.
MILLS, John, distiller from Back Creek.
SHIELDS, William, fireman on the Norfolk and Western.
SETTLER, George, of Vienna.
SMALL, E. J., shot in abdomen.
YICK, A., hotel proprietor.
WHITE, George, shot through the leg and laid to death.
WHITMAN, Charles W., conductor on Norfolk and Western.

WOUNDED.

EDDIE, William, shot through the groin.
PALES, one, shot through the body and laid to death.
MAGUIRE, J. B., shot in leg.
MILLS, Frank, shot in the arm.
MONROE, George O., shot in the head.
NELSON, Thomas, leg off.
POWELL, Charles, shot through the body.
SHAPIRO, —, shot in the leg.
WHITE, Leroy, shot in the back.

In the excitement caused by the volley the negro was taken from the jail by an officer and secreted.

The dead and wounded were removed to a drugstore and to the offices of nearby physicians. The militia were then dispersed and left the scene as quietly as possible.

Several speeches were made after the militia retired, and Judge Woods, of the Hustings Court, assured the mob that the negro had been removed from the jail, and accompanied two of the crowd through the jail to prove the truth of his statement. This, and the speech of J. Allen Watts, the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, did much to pacify the crowd. But they hung around the jail and adjacent streets for several hours afterward, many dispersing to search for the secreted prisoner. At midnight the scene had quieted down, and no further trouble is expected. The militia remain under the Mayor's orders, although it is probable that they will not be called out again. Mayor Trout is firm in the position he has assumed, and declares that he will uphold the law.

In addition to the names given above, there were several who were wounded, but not seriously. Among these are J. H. Campbell, Edgar Whelan, C. W. Fizzart, C. P. North, O. B. Taylor, Hall, David Ruggles, N. E. Sparks and T. E. Nelson.

TERROR IN A LOUISIANA PARISH.

NEGROES TO CALL UPON THE GOVERNOR FOR PROTECTION—PREPARATIONS FOR TROUBLE.

New-Orleans, Sept. 20.—The leading colored men of the city held a secret meeting last night, and at 12 o'clock this morning furnished the press with resolutions which a committee has been appointed to call on the Governor at once and ask for troops for protection against the reign of terror existing in Jefferson Parish, on the outskirts of the city. A mass-meeting of all colored citizens of the State has been called for Monday in this city, and from the indications serious trouble may be expected. Jefferson Parish has been declared under martial law by its residents. The Sheriff, Judge, State Senators and Representatives, the leaders of the regulators, together with all other white officials. All newspaper men were conducted outside the lines last night and ordered to remain away in the future. It is impossible to learn what is now going on, or whether Julian, the murderer of Judge Estopinal, has been captured or burned at the stake. A line of sentinels along the city boundary fired several shots about midnight at persons who were passing. It is believed that the State troops will be called out. Many of the white women and children from Jefferson have come to the city for refuge.

Bloodhounds from the penitentiary were let loose at that place and in the swamps where it is thought the murderer is hiding. A correspondent saw the preparations for his execution, which will be made in the morning. The State has been built on the exact spot where Judge Estopinal fell and died. An iron stake has been driven into the ground, to which he will be tied. Fat pine and resinous materials surround the stake, and when the man will be fastened with chains, like branding iron, are in readiness, while the fire underneath him burns. A ride calms tree above the pyre has been built, from which the murderer will be suspended when he is to be executed. The description of these preparations will undoubtedly cause the Governor to mass troops in the neighborhood.

THE MINERAL RANGE TRAIN ROBBERY.

DETECTIVES SAY THAT THE MONEY HAS NOT BEEN RECOVERED—EIGHT OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED.

Hancock, Mich., Sept. 20.—The latest developments in the Mineral Range train robbery indicate that the Pinkerton detectives have been spreading the story of the recovery of the stolen money in the hope of getting a confession as to its hiding place from some of the men under arrest. This scheme has evidently failed them. All the men arrested deny emphatically that they have made any confession of the fifteen persons arrested for complicity in the robbery only five are now in custody. But Butler, King and "Ed" Hogan in jail here, and Express Messenger Hogan and Liberte are in jail at Houghton. When asked the reason for the release of the prisoners, the Sheriff replied: "They have been released because they don't want them. Their arrest was a mistake."

A NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST AINSWORTH AND THE OTHERS CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The case of the United States against Messrs. Ainsworth, Dant, Covert and Sasie, indicted last July for manslaughter in connection with the Ford's Theatre disaster on June 3, took a new turn today, when another indictment was returned by the Grand Jury against the four men. After the first indictment had been returned the case had been postponed for several months. It became known to the prosecution that Mr. Ainsworth, while known as Frederick C. Ainsworth, had been nominated on the previous occasion nominated and confirmed as Frederick C. Ainsworth. Hence, to make assurance doubly sure, District Attorney Ingersoll decided upon the step taken by him today.

DEATH FROM AMMONIA POISONING.

A WOMAN SWALLOWS SOME OF THE LIQUID ADMINISTERED BY HER HUSBAND TO KEEP HER FROM FAINTING.

Mrs. Rudolph Janzen, of Richmond-st., New-Brunswick, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from ammonia poisoning. She was seized with a fainting fit at 10 o'clock on Monday night, and her husband at once applied to her nose a bottle of ammonia. The fumes revived her and she tried to knock the bottle away from her face. In doing so the ammonia was spilled and burned her mouth and face severely. She swallowed some of the liquid and soon her lungs, already touched with a slight attack of pneumonia, were badly affected. She grew worse on Tuesday and died yesterday morning.

FATAL WRECK ON THE LEHIGH AND HUDSON.

Belvidere, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Boston "flyer" on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad ran into a freight train at Lakewood, Grinnell at about 4:30 o'clock this morning, killing Conductor Herlick, of the freight, of Warwick, N. Y. Two cars were burned up and the two engines were thrown down the embankment. The fireman of the "flyer" was injured, but not seriously. None of the passengers were hurt. The Lehigh and Hudson Railroad ran into a freight train at Lakewood, Grinnell at about 4:30 o'clock this morning, killing Conductor Herlick, of the freight, of Warwick, N. Y. Two cars were burned up and the two engines were thrown down the embankment. The fireman of the "flyer" was injured, but not seriously. None of the passengers were hurt. The Lehigh and Hudson Railroad ran into a freight train at Lakewood, Grinnell at about 4:30 o'clock this morning, killing Conductor Herlick, of the freight, of Warwick, N. Y. Two cars were burned up and the two engines were thrown down the embankment. 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